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EDITORS.

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* WHY SHOULD ANY MAN SWEAR?—I can conceive of no reason why he should, but many why he should not.

1. It is mean. A man of high moral standing would almost as leave steel sheep as swear.

2. It is vulgar; altogether too low for a decent man.

3. It is cowardly; implying a fear either of not being believed, or obeyed.

4. It is ungentlemanly. A gentleman according to Webster is well bred, refined.—Such an one will no more swear than go into the streets and throw mud with a clod-hopper.

5. It is indecent; offensive to delicacy, and extremely unfit for human ears.

6. It is foolish; "want of decency is a want of sense."—Pope.

7. It is abusive—to the mind which conceives the oath, to the tongue which utters it, and to the person to whom it is aimed.

8. It is venomous; showing a man's heart to be a nest of vipers; and every time he swears, one of them sticks out of his head.

9. It is contemptible—Forfeiting the respect of all the wise and good.

10. It is wicked; violating the Divine law, and provoking the displeasure of Him who will not hold him guiltless who takes His name in vain.

ORANGES AND LEMONS IN CALIFORNIA.—The attempt to grow oranges and lemons in California is every year becoming more successful. The princely groves are at Los Angeles, where there are half a dozen men engaged in the business. Oranges are grown in other places in the State, but mainly in gardens, and for private use. There were about 60,000 oranges and 30,000 lemons grown last year at Los Angeles; this year, nearly 100,000 oranges and 40,000 lemons have been raised in that vicinity. The oranges grown this year are larger and in every way better than last year's crop, and sold at the grove at \$3 per hundred. The largest growers are two Frenchmen at the Mission San Gabriel, whose crop last year amounted to about 25,000 oranges, beside a quantity of lemons.

The Sabbath is the green oasis, the little grassy meadow in the wilderness, when after the week day's journey, the pilgrim halts for refreshment and repose; where he rests beneath the shade of the lofty palm trees, and dips his vessel in the waters of the calm, clear stream, and receives his strength to go forth again upon his pilgrimage in the desert with renewed vigor and cheerfulness.

Names of militia districts in Cherokee, Georgia: Possum Snout, Blue Gizzard, Pop Skull, Wolf Skin, Buzzard Roost, Pan Handle, Tangle Leg, Lick Skillet, Shake Rag.

CAMDEN MONDAY, MAY 8.

The people of Kentucky are hunting down guerillas with such zeal that the business is pretty much stopped.

San Francisco has at last issued \$40,000 in bonds to aid the construction of the Pacific Railroad. About 1,800 men are at work on the road.

The loss by the late floods in different parts of the State of Pennsylvania is estimated by engineers, architects and agriculturists as fully reaching \$10,000,000.

FINE WHEAT CROPS.—After making enquiry of many farmers and planters, not only of our own district, but those living abroad, we learn that the prospect of an abundant wheat crop is better than has been known for many years.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The revenue returns for the financial year, ending March 21, show a net increase of £104,000 on the year. Notwithstanding the great reduction in taxation, the revenue exceeds by nearly half a million sterling the estimates of Mr. GLYDSTONE.

The Bank of England, on the 20th March, reduced its rate of discount to 4 per cent., at which there is a fair demand for money. This movement strengthened the English funds, and consols are buoyant and advancing.

From the accounts published in Northern papers, it is evident that there is a difficulty brewing between the United States and Mexico. The Empire has again been insulted by the United States Government by the recognition of a minister of the Republic at San Francisco.

NO NEWS.—We have nothing of interest with which to regale our news-loving readers this morning—the only sensation on the tapis being that of France, Austria and Spain having formed an alliance with a view to intervention!!! (?) However, the quidnuncs are on the alert—so look out for something FRESH. The gentleman from "Fountain Head," it is said, will arrive this p. m.

We would refer our readers to Gov. MAGRATH'S circular, suppressing all undue distillation of liquors, in which he calls on the sheriffs and magistrates of the different districts in the State to combine their efforts for the detection of those who are engaged in violating the law in this respect. He also issues an address to the people of the State, calling on the agents of the State to have turned over to them all subsistence stores and property of the Confederate States within the limits of the State—the same to be used for the relief of the people of the State. He also states that it is in the highest degree obligatory on said agents, who receive these supplies to provide out of them freely to the soldiers of this and other States passing through our limits who may need aid.

Important Communication.

We are indebted, says the Columbia Phoenix, to his Excellency the Governor for the following despatch, which he has received from Gen. JOHNSTON. The great anxiety which is felt throughout the State, induced the Governor to give publicity, without delay to the information it conveys. Its official announcement will appear in our next issue, in the proclamation of the Governor, with which will appear the letter of Gen. LOVELL and other papers of interest connected with the communication between Gens. JOHNSTON and SHERMAN.

GREENSBORO, N. C., April 20.

Forwarded from Chester May 1, 1865.

His Excellency Gov. A. G. Magrath:
The disaster in Virginia, the capture by the enemy of all our work-shop for the preparation of ammunition and repairing of arms, the impossibility of recruiting

our little army, opposed by ten times its number; of supplying it except by robbing our own citizens, destroyed all hopes of successful war. I have, therefore, made a military convention with Gen. SHERMAN to terminate hostilities in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. I made this convention to spare the blood of the gallant little army committed to me; to prevent further suffering of our people by the devastation and ruin inevitable from the marches of invading armies, and to avoid the crime of waging hopeless war.

(Signed.) J. E. JOHNSON, General.

The Art of Fighting the French Army.

Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia, in a pamphlet printed some years ago, gave us the first principle of the French army, that the French soldier always marches forward; the second, he says, is, that moral is superior to physical force. So Marshal Canrobert, when he had a *corps de man* on his hands in the Crimea, always asked his soldiers: "Do you feel equal to it?" They never answered "No;" and the promise which they themselves had given to their General was the guarantee of their success. The third principle of the French, according to the Prince, is, to hold themselves in a serried column against an enemy which is badly disciplined and unaccustomed to military manoeuvres; and on the contrary, to fight with disordered ranks and like skirmishers when they have to do with regular and well disciplined troops. The fourth French principle is, never to defend themselves passively. Of this the Prince says: "If it happens that the French are attacked by a close column, they proceed in this way, and it is especially excellent when the attack is not supported by a *corps de reserve*. The French riflemen give way at the point of attack; the attacking column, imagining that this is the commencement of a retreat, pushes on, but soon the riflemen present a new front; one or two columns advance; the sharpshooters surround the enemy on all sides; he hesitates; he loses time; he cannot turn back; there he is compelled to fight, and is abandoned to his fate. The French soldiers are ordered in this case not to kill any more, but to make prisoners, because a soldier can take five or six prisoners in the time required to kill one man."

"It is a principle," says the Prince, "in the French army, that an attack, when once resolved upon, can never be executed too soon or too rapidly. In Italy, fire seldom lasted a quarter of an hour before they came to the bayonet; oftentimes they did not burn a cartridge during the attack. It appears now that the French attack at a full run, to which they are exercised during peace, so that, when they reach the enemy, they are not out of breath. The Prince claims many of these principles as of Prussian origin. He believes that they are not even the product of the French national character, and that the temperament of the Prussian soldiers is admirably adapted to their adoption. In conclusion, he proposes first to employ riflemen by columns of one company each; second, to dispose the armed in depth rather than in breadth, which increases the power of resistance on the flanks, and prevents a rapid loss of men; and thirdly, the disposition of an army as much as possible like the squares on a chess-board, which is the best means of sustaining the impetuous attack of such troops as the Zouaves and Turcos made on a full run and with the bayonet. Perhaps it would be well for some of our own authorities to study these principles.

If you hear a man say that he hasn't a friend in the world, you may be pretty sure he doesn't deserve one.

DOMESTIC LIFE.—How sweet is it when the heart expands and the mind kindles by reciprocated kindness and knowledge! And sweeter far in domestic life is it to rest the wearied heart and mind of the chastened expression of sympathy lightning up the well-known and beloved countenance of one who has often treated our sorrows with compassion; returned long suffering to our tryingness, and shown enduring fidelity in our burden—endeared to us like a gallant ship, which, though the gloss of its new paint and rigging may be worn less bright, yet, in its very scars, marks the tenacity with which its anchors have held, and its rudder answered the helmman, through manp a storm and tempest.

The past winter in Europe appears to have been more severe than in this country. In Scotland, the snows have been almost unprecedented. Deer and all kinds of game were starved out. Great numbers of sheep perished, and even houses were so covered up with snow, that the neighbors had to assist in digging out the inhabitants. The English poor have been great sufferers during the winter from the cold and want of employment, especially among the cotton spinners.

A very curious case of smuggling on the Canadian border has recently been detected, for which the law provided no remedy. It seems that the smuggler built his house immediately upon the boundary line, with an entrance from the north and south. He can thus bring British or American goods into his house without paying duties to either Government, and can without detection easily pass them over to the other side.

The blockade runner Banahoe, with one thousand bales of cotton, arrived at Nassau on the 20th ult., from Galveston. She reports Galveston garrisoned by 1,200 troops. Twelve Federal ships were off the bar. Six steamers had sailed recently from Havana for Galveston.

BRIDGE COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY NEXT, THE 10 inst. Toll for crossing the Ferry must be paid in specie. For the convenience of the citizens, Tickets for any amount of Ferriage will be sold by Mr. SHANNON at the Branch Bank, for specie or provisions, or the note of the party purchasing, payable on the 1st of January next, in good currency at par, as may be agreed on.

By order of Board of Directors,

Jno. M. DeSAUSSURE, Pres.
May 8—3t

WILL STAND.

THE THOROUGHbred CANADIAN HORSE BUCKHILLIARD, at the residence of Benjamin Cook, 10 miles north of Camden. Fees \$25 in current funds. Groom, \$1.00.
May 8 1m

Tobacco for Barter.

TWENTY BOXES NO 1 TOBACCO IN STORE and for sale for specie or provisions.
J. S. MERONY.
May 8 1f

Linnen Cloth.

A NO 1 ARTICLE OF DUCK LINNEN CLOTH to be sold for sugar. Apply at this office.
May 8 3t

For Sale or Exchange.

A YOUNG HORSE OF FINE BLOOD. APPLY TO JESSEE ARTHUR, Camden, So. Ca.
May 8 1f